

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF WISCONSIN

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ADAMS ST. APARTMENTS LLC,

ORDER

Plaintiff,  
v.

14-cv-376-slc

PEKIN INSURANCE COMPANY,

Defendant.

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In this breach of contract action, plaintiff Adams St. Apartments alleges diversity jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1332. A review of the complaint, dkt. 1, reveals that plaintiff's allegations regarding citizenship for the parties are inadequate because it has alleged only the location of its offices and not its citizenship.

The first question in any lawsuit is whether the court has subject matter jurisdiction, and the court has an independent obligation to ensure that it exists. *Arbaugh v. Y & H Corporation*, 546 U.S. 500, 501 (2006); *Avila v. Pappas*, 591 F.3d 552, 553 (7<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2010). Section 1332 requires complete diversity of citizenship, meaning that no plaintiff may be a citizen of the same state as any defendant. 28 U.S.C. § 1332(a)(1); *McCready v. EBay, Inc.*, 453 F.3d 882, 891 (7<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2006).

The citizenship of a limited liability company such as plaintiff is the citizenship of each of its members. *Thomas v. Guardsmark, LLC*, 487 F.3d 531, 534 (7<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2007) (citations omitted) ("an LLC's jurisdictional statement must identify the citizenship of each of its members as of the date the complaint or notice of removal was filed, and, if those members have members, the citizenship of those members as well"). Because plaintiff has not identified or alleged the citizenship of each of its members, the court cannot determine whether plaintiff is diverse with respect to defendant.

Therefore, IT IS ORDERED that plaintiff has until June 27, 2014 to submit verification of the citizenship of each of its members (an affidavit would do). In complying with this order, plaintiff should keep in mind that for the purpose of diversity jurisdiction, the citizenship and not the residency of a party is what matters for diversity jurisdiction purposes. *Craig v. Ontario Corp.*, 543 F.3d 872, 876 (7<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2008); *Meyerson v. Harrah's East Chicago Casino*, 299 F.3d 616, 617 (7<sup>th</sup> Cir.

2002). An individual is a citizen of the state in which he is domiciled, that is, where he has a “permanent home and principal establishment, and to which [he] has the intention of returning whenever he is absent therefrom.” Charles Alan Wright, *Law of Federal Courts* 161 (5<sup>th</sup> ed. 1994); *see also Dakuras v. Edwards*, 312 F.3d 256, 258 (7<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2002). Corporations are citizens of the states in which they are incorporated and have their principal place of business. 28 U.S.C. § 1332(c)(1); *Metropolitan Life Ins. Co. v. Estate of Cammon*, 929 F. 2d 1220, 1223 (7<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1991)).

Entered this 19<sup>th</sup> day of June, 2014.

BY THE COURT:

/s/

STEPHEN L. CROCKER  
Magistrate Judge